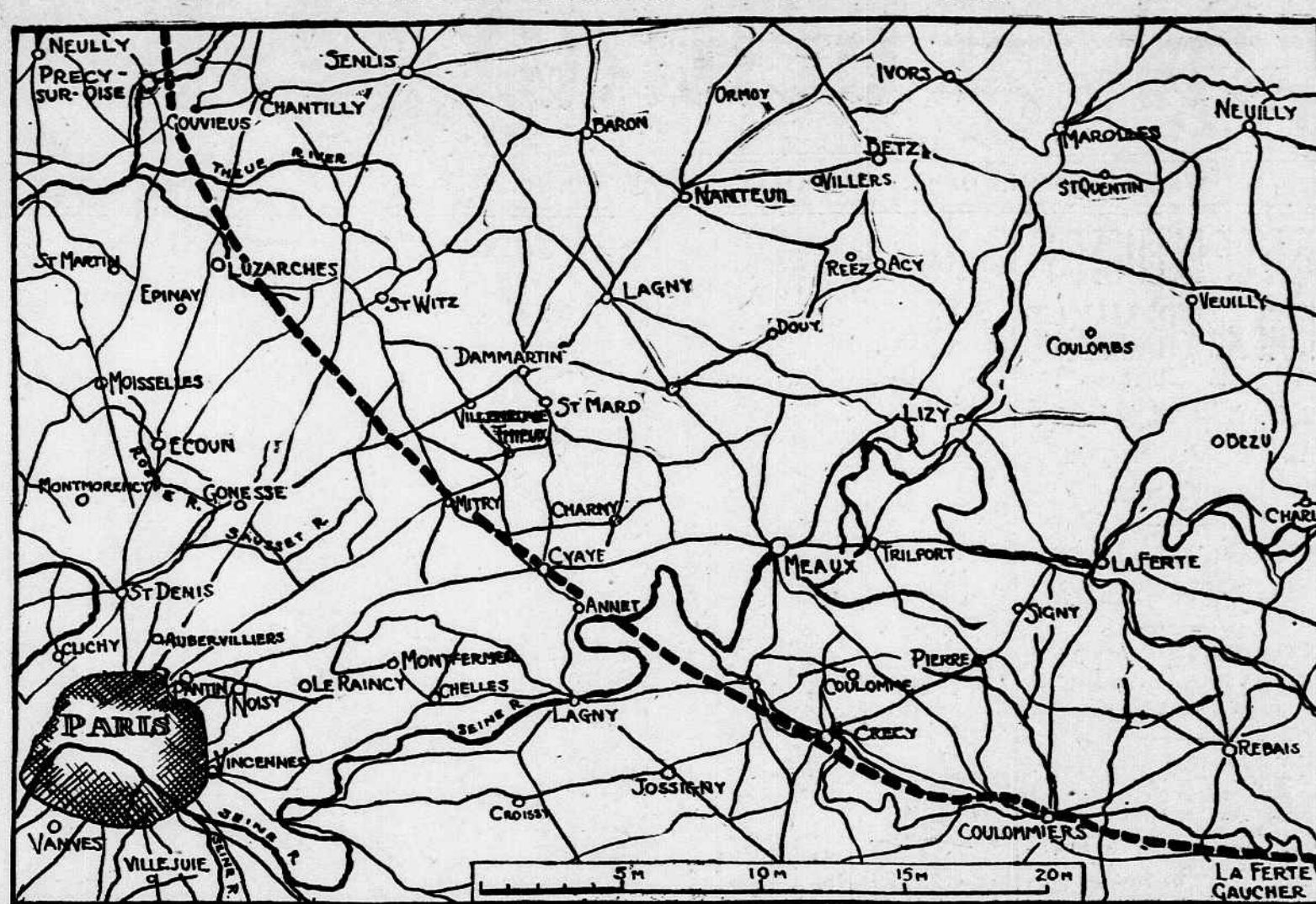


## SCENE OF OPERATIONS EAST OF PARIS.



HEAVY LINE INDICATES LATEST KNOWN POSITION OF GERMAN FORCES.

while the Germans could not attack Paris while the French armies were intact, and are continuing their wide turning movement under perfect circumstances.

Lieut. Col. Rousset, military critic of La Liberté, said that the German armies had placed themselves in a position, to the east and northeast of Paris, which might become hopeless in case they suffered a check.

## Official View of Fighting.

The following official communication was issued here last night:

"First. The allies have advanced their left wing without energetic opposition from the enemy."

"Second. The situation is unchanged on our center in the region of Verdun, our forces alternately advancing and retreating. There have been some partial successes on our right in the Vosges."

"Third. The advancing troops and the allies defending Paris have had several combats on the Our river, with the results in favor of the allies."

"Fourth. The minister of war has telegraphed to the governor of Maubeuge, expressing the government's admiration for the heroic defense and saying: 'You stop at nothing to prolong resistance until the hour of your approaching deliverance, which I hope will be soon.'"

"The commander-in-chief has placed the name of the governor of Maubeuge in the order of the day for his splendid defense."

## London Public Hopeful.

LONDON, September 8, 9:40 a.m.—The public is waiting breathless with the hope that the allies have finally taken the offensive, but the cautious tone of the official communications issued from France indicate that the forward movement of the allies is only a feint to ascertain the reason for the German eastward swing of the German right.

No matter, however, what the forward movement of the allies is, a decisive battle cannot be long postponed. Meanwhile the western valley of the Seine, recently overrun by Germans, has been cleared of the enemy and has been given a breathing spell. The unexpected swing of the Germans has caused a readjustment of the allies. The movement of the Germans was discovered so promptly by the aeroplanes of the allies that abundant time was given for the shift.

## Facing Allies' Veterans.

It is evident that the Germans now have before the front of their wedge-like advance the veterans of the allied left wing, which underwent a terrible battering along the Franco-Belgian border. The ranks of these Franco-British forces have been reinforced and the losses have been replaced.

Another advantage enjoyed by the allies is the fact that their flanks are protected by the great fortresses of Paris and Verdun, while in the German rear Maubeuge is still held by the French, despite the fall of three of its fortresses and the loss of three of its fortresses.

## MOVEMENT OF GERMAN ARMIES TERMED WORLD'S GREAT PUZZLE

LONDON, September 8, 3:30 a.m.—"The world's great puzzle today," says the Chronicle's Paris correspondent, "is the disappearance southward of the German host which was supposed to be marching to dash itself against Paris."

"To the casual student it appears that the incident aims may be to reach to the southern and somewhat less strongly fortified side of Paris, but I think on the whole it is larger and bolder than this."

"In the first place, the official communication of Friday reveals that there are three German armies moving southward. Friday's communication stated that the enemy has reached Laferrière, passed Rheims and is passing along west of the Argonne."

"It is evident that it cannot be the same army which reaches Laferrière, thirty miles from Paris, which passes Rheims, eighty-five miles from Paris, and which passes the Argonne forest, 120 miles from Paris."

## ENGLISH TROOPS GIVEN CREDIT FOR DEFEATING GERMAN PLANS

LONDON, September 8, 2:55 p.m.—"There has been a complete change in the aspect of the line of battle in France within the last forty-eight hours," says the Havre correspondent of the Morning Post. "During the first half of last week the entire valley of the Seine from Paris to Havre was closely menaced by the Germans. Their menace has suddenly been frustrated and the Germans seem to have disappeared from that section."

The complete manner in which the Germans last week had penetrated into the valley of the Seine is shown by consultation of the map. The Germans held Rheims and their cavalry outposts had reached as far as Pontoise, Rouen, Harfleur. A line drawn through these three cities is virtually a straight line from Paris to Havre."

"Suddenly comes the changed aspect. The Germans abandoned the lower Seine valley and they stopped their western swarming movement. Why? They have no hesitation in asserting that this was due in large measure to the British action south of Chantilly after the battle at Compiègne, in which terrible losses were inflicted on the Germans. The British burned the forest of Compiègne, which was the German's last line of defense, and the action was effective in driving large forces of Germans from Compiègne."

"The Germans have come to recognize the British as a particularly hard nut to crack and this Germany saved the time for the time being. The Germans found a better game to the east than their former game against the British, which merely meant the sacrificing of thousands of German lives."

The Germans are sweeping around, contemptuous of France to crush the eastern forces of the French as between the jaws of a nutcracker. These hordes seem to be annihilating the French armies of the east and devouring Paris at their leisure."

## 25,000 FORCED FROM HOMES BY WORKS FOR DEFENSE OF PARIS

LONDON, September 8.—A Dieppe dispatch to the Evening Star says that the transportation of 25,000 people from the suburbs of Paris to the south and southeast commenced Sunday. These people were ordered to leave their homes by the military authorities, so that the houses could be used for the storage of arms and munitions.

PARIS, September 8.—Several thousand reservists have been engaged since the outbreak of the war in putting the outer defenses of the entrenched camp in shape to resist possible siege by the Germans. The military governor has now decided to hasten the work, and yesterday 6,000 excavators were mustered in at the Hotel de Ville and divided into

official communication that the Germans had fallen back before the vigorous advance by the allied troops on the line from Nanteuil-le-Haudouin to Verdun. Indicates that the Anglo-French forces have got on the flank of the German right wing, which passed by Paris on the north and was marching eastward to join with the crown prince's army coming south.

## Movement Probably Precarious.

It has been suggested by military experts that Gen. Von Kluck's movement to the southeast was taken as a matter of precaution before the movement by the allies from the coast. It is possibly this new army which has reached Nanteuil-le-Haudouin, thus setting on Gen. Von Kluck's flank, the movement of the German forces eastward and that evening the Germans began their retirement.

The official bureau says: "Gen. Joffre's plans are being steadily carried out. The allied forces, acting on the offensive, have been successful in checking and forcing back in a north-easterly direction the German forces opposed to them."

## Change in German Plans.

The correspondent of the Daily Telegraph at Pontoise, in the department of Seine-et-Oise, and nineteen miles northwest of Paris, commenting upon the change of the German plans, says: "The Germans approached so close to Paris Saturday that the English and German cavalry had a skirmish at Nogent-sur-Seine, about forty miles southeast of Paris, and the Germans had reached Troyes, southeast of Nogent, but owing to the large additions to the allied fighting strength, in the opinion of military men, the Germans changed their scheme of attack."

"Just at the moment when a vigorous attempt to pierce the Paris fortifications on the north was expected the enemy suddenly swung round to the east, fearful lest a repulse on the north might jeopardize the safety of the troops, thrown forward on his right."

## Purpose of Battle of Creil.

A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Mantes, thirty miles northwest of Paris, says: "The battle of Creil, fought Wednesday and ensuing days, was intended to mask the new German movement to break through the line of French forces ranged north-easterly through Rheims."

"I myself was a witness of the continual pouring eastward and northward of reinforcements to build up and strengthen the rampart of the allies that was to check the German torrent. It became clear, I suppose, to the German command that Count Witte, when they were within reach of their objective, Paris, the strength opposed to them was more than their fatigued and shaken men could sustain with any period that would suit the solving. In addition, of the Russian problem they therefore wheeled suddenly as though in desperation in an effort to destroy at first that part of the French strength."

## GERMANS ARE ACCUSED OF PLOTTING A HOLY WAR

Kaiser's Emissaries Said to Have Planned Mass Forces at Tchatalja and Are Fortifying Along the Sea of Marmora.

MILAN, September 7 (via London, September 8, 4:40 a.m.).—The Secolo confirms the reports of the discovery by the Italian authorities of a plot by German emissaries to stir up the Mohammedans in Tripoli to a holy war.

It is said the plan was intended to induce Italy's permanent neutrality by occupying her attention with internal troubles in Tripoli.

Execution of Italians Charged.

In a dispatch from Rome the correspondent of the London Standard says that several Italians have been arrested and shot just over the frontier in the Austrian province of Istria. They were accused of trying to foment rebellion against Austria among the Italian inhabitants of this province and they were executed without trial.

ROME, September 7 (via Paris, September 8, 8:15 a.m.).—A Kroupenki, the Russian ambassador to Rome, has issued another denial of the report again being circulated here that Count Witte, former premier of Russia, came to Italy recently with a mission to induce Italy to join the triple entente.

According to the ambassador's statement, simply crossed Italy in order to return to Russia by the only way left open, via Brindisi, Constantinople and Odessa, taking this opportunity to visit his sister in the Turkish capital.

Pact May Warn Balkans.

The Corriere d'Italia, commenting today on the undertaking signed by the powers of the triple entente, in which it was agreed that none of the three would accept terms of peace without the previous consent of the other two, says that the undertaking will have enormous importance. In addition to its effect on Germany, it will serve as a warning to certain Balkan states, the paper declares.

PEOPLE OF STUTTGART MAD, POLICE INSPECTOR ASSERTS

LONDON, September 8, 2:40 a.m.—Copies reaching London today of the following curious proclamation issued a few days ago by the chief police inspector at Stuttgart:

"The people of this town are going mad. The streets are crowded with old women, both in petticoats and breeches, behaving most unworthily. They are apparently in the habit of creating a great commotion. Clouds are taken for aeroplanes, stars for airplanes, cycle handles for bombs and the wildest rumors are spread about."

"So far, however, not the slightest thing has really happened to give rise to the apprehensions of my fellow-citizens. They should be more reasonable. Policemen, particularly, should be calm and collected and be men, not foolish women."

AIRSHIP ATTACKS UPON GHENT CAUSE INDIGNATION IN BELGIUM

LONDON, September 8, 4 a.m.—There is great indignation throughout Belgium over the airship attacks on Ghent. A fourth bomb attempt against the city has just been made without serious damage. Two German aviators were captured and imprisoned at Ghent.

A dispatch to the Reuter Telegraph Company from Antwerp says a German aeroplane, flying in the neighborhood of Lotterghem, to the west of Malines, was fired on by the Belgians. The wings of the machine were injured, and it was brought to earth. The two occupants were made prisoners.

The same correspondent says thirty-five German troops on bicycles have been killed at Londerzeel, also west of Malines, by a Belgian patrol, and that at Zammel seventeen Germans were surprised and killed by Belgian troops.

Some of the Taingtung forts have been made bombproof. The governor of Taingtung grants the garrison one day in three for liberty in town to promote the health of the men. Almost all the German reservists are living in deserted private residences in Taingtung. The shops and restaurants of the fort have reopened.

GERMANS IN SOUTH AFRICA EXPECT BOERS TO AID THEM

LONDON, September 8.—That the Germans in southwest Africa, where there are 30,000 German troops, have been preparing for military action, has been made known to the British. It is said the Germans believed the Boers would aid them.

Although the Germans proceeded with great secrecy, the British officials have been fully informed concerning their action and know the number of arms in their possession and their military dispositions.

AMERICAN SURGEONS THE FIRST TO REACH GREAT BATTLEFIELD

PARIS, September 8.—The Red Cross surgeons and ambulance corps in Paris had received instructions that when they heard firing they should go in the direction of the sound. During yesterday's great battle Drs. E. L. Gros and A. J. Magnin of the American Ambulance Corps, were first on the field, with ten automobiles and twenty stretcher bearers. They left the city in the evening and following the sound of the cannonading, reached the French lines and passed beyond them until they were within the zone between the armies. They picked up some wounded men who had been pressing in pursuit of the Germans.

Following a trail afforded by the smoke from burning farmhouses, the physicians encountered a French patrol, who said that the shot fell to the right and the Germans were in a rapid march close to the German line and attended by a single German surgeon and two nurses.

BATTLE AT COMPEIGNE DESCRIBED BY A WOUNDED BRITISH OFFICER

PARIS, September 8, 12:20 p.m.—An English cavalry officer who was wounded in the fighting at Compiègne and who today is recovering from his hurts in Paris has given the following account of the engagement at that place:

"The fighting lasted for three days and two nights," this officer said. "The German artillery was a good many shells in locating the positions of our trenches. The shot fell to the right and to the left of us, in front of us and behind us. Finally they got the range."

(A portion of the recital of this officer is missing. He evidently gives further details of the engagement which have not come to hand, for his recital continues as follows: "The control and spirit of the men was exemplary."

Speaking of events previous to the battle this officer said the English captured two German supply trains loaded with provisions and probably intended for officers. They contained many delicacies, notably canned fruit. The English soldiers were overjoyed at this capture, but their officers compelled them to destroy everything, in the fear that the trains might have been sent out with the purpose of capture, and that the appetizing food contained poison.

## TURKS CONCENTRATE 80,000 TO RESIST RUSSIAN LANDING

Mass Forces at Tchatalja and Are Fortifying Along the Sea of Marmora.

LONDON, September 8, 11:15 a.m.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Athens declares the Turks, in order to be prepared to oppose a possible landing of Russians, have concentrated about 80,000 men at Tchatalja, twenty-five miles northwest of Constantinople, and Rodosto, on the Sea of Marmora. Furthermore, they are fortifying along the Sea of Marmora at other points.

Discusses Turkish Situation.

A dispatch to the Times from Constantinople, commenting on conditions there, says: "Although there is a large section of influential Turks clamoring for intervention in the present European war, the situation seems to be improving, owing to the precarious economic situation and the unwillingness of the reservists to take part in any except a defensive war."

The total number of German officers now in Turkey is estimated at 600. All British merchantmen in the Black sea have been ordered home."

An Exchange Telegraph Company's dispatch from Valona, Albania, says that a complete Turkish government was installed there today. Genadi Adin Bey, a former Turkish official, will replace the provisional government which took charge of affairs when Prince William of Wied withdrew from his kingdom.

Will Be Proclaimed King.

ROME, September 8.—A dispatch received here from Durazzo says the arrival there of Esad Pasha, former Albanian minister of war, is awaited. He is expected immediately to officially proclaim Mehmed Burhan Eddine Effendi, son of Abdul Hamid, former Sultan of Turkey, King of Albania. Albania will remain independent of Turkey, although ruled by a Mussulman. Burhan Eddine is only twenty-nine years old.

The correspondent says that beginning today the Serbian army will assume the offensive against Austria. It is said that Austria has concentrated 70,000 men at Sebenico, Dalmatia, in preparation for any international developments.

Japanese Advance Is Halted BY FLOODS AND MUDDY ROADS

Able to Make Only Ten Miles in Two Days Through the Province of Shantung.

WEIHSIEN, Shantung Province, China, September 8.—Reports have been received here that the Japanese advance guard of 3,000 men, which is proceeding against the German territory of Lungkow, has covered only ten miles in the last two days because of the very poor condition of the roads in Shantung province.

At this distance they came to a swollen river. The artillery could not cross, and the guns are now returning to Lungkow.

Fort Made Bombproof.

Some of the Taingtung forts have been made bombproof. The governor of Taingtung grants the garrison one day in three for liberty in town to promote the health of the men. Almost all the German reservists are living in deserted private residences in Taingtung. The shops and restaurants of the fort have reopened.

PRISONERS TAKEN BY RUSSIA PROVING A SERIOUS PROBLEM

LONDON, September 8, 5:10 a.m.—A telegram from Petrograd to the Reuter Telegraph Company says it is estimated that 82,000 prisoners taken in recent battles on the Austrian frontier, of whom 12,000 came from the Austrian center, have all been sent to the interior government of Russia, and that there is difficulty in knowing how to dispose of them.

A Reuter special correspondent traveling over the whole of the western frontier telegraphs that in Bieloostok and all other towns voluntary militia are organizing for the purpose of transporting and feeding the wounded. The ladies' committee, comprising Christians and Jews, is working hand in hand in the women's work. All are laboring devotedly, it is stated, in the common cause.

KAISER REPORTED DISPLEASED WITH DIPLOMATIC ADVISERS

ROME, September 7 (via London, September 8).—According to a dispatch from Berlin to the Messaggero, a serious controversy has arisen between the German emperor and his diplomatic advisers. It is reported, according to the published charges, that their resignations have been tendered.

TO LOWER COST OF LIVING.

NEW YORK, September 8.—In their efforts to reduce the cost of living in New York city members of the open market committee have carried their campaign into the country districts of Long Island and Saturday night at New Hyde Park farmers from nearby towns have been invited to attend a mass meeting at which President Mark M. Marks of Manhattan borough and Jess Wineberg will speak on behalf of the open markets.

Mr. Wineberg yesterday told the farmers the free markets promised permanent success, not only in solving the high cost of living for the New York consumers, but also in increasing the producers' profits by eliminating the middlemen. His explanation of the scheme brought many promises to support from the growers.

PORT IS SERIOUSLY ILL.

Former Gov. Port of New Jersey, chairman of the commission sent by President Wilson to Santo Domingo to compose the differences between the political parties in that country and conduct a general presidential election, has broken down as a result of an attack of tropical fever and is being brought home on the naval transport Frigate.

That vessel took a regiment of United States marines to Santo Domingo City. It will make a quick run to Hampton Roads and then return to Santo Domingo. Mr. Port is reported to be seriously ill, but expected to derive immediate benefit from a change of climate.

At the State Department it is said that affairs in Santo Domingo are quiet and it is believed it will not be necessary to replace Mr. Port on the American pacification commission.

## GERMANS DESTROY DINANT AND SHOOT MANY CITIZENS AS REPRISAL, SAY ADVICES

Belgian Armies Reported to Be Grappling With Kaiser's Forces in Fierce Engagements—Teutons March on Ghent.

LONDON, September 8, 3 a.m.—Large German forces and the Belgian armies are engaged in fierce battles at many points, according to advices which have been received here from Ostend. The Kaiser's men have destroyed the beautiful city of Dinant and also have leveled Tremonde.

A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Ostend says: "Violent fighting, lasting five hours, has taken place between Melle and Quatrecht, near Ghent, between Belgian volunteers and a superior corps of Germans. After determined resistance the Belgians retired in good order."

"The Germans occupied Melle and are marching on Ghent."

According to the newspaper Bien Publicque of Ghent, the burgo-master of that city has received a letter from the German commander asking him to come to Oordegem in order to make arrangements for the entry of the Germans into Ghent.

Destruction of Dinant.

In regard to the destruction of Dinant, a dispatch from the same source says: "The Germans in a few hours by shell fire and incendiary bombs destroyed Dinant on the Meuse. Hundreds of men and women were shot, including one party of one hundred prominent citizens, who were executed together in the Place d'Armes."

"The Germans alleged that the civilians of Dinant were taking refuge from the heights. While the shooting and burning were going on the women residents of the city were confined in the convent."

"Among those shot were M. Hummiers, the wealthy manager of a large weaving factory, and M. Gonsel, son of a former senator. The latter was killed in the presence of his wife and children. The Germans also killed a member of the national bank where they demanded the cash in the safe. The manager, who was shot, was killed and over, whereupon he, together with his two sons, was shot."

"There is no evidence, so far as is known, that the alleged shooting from the heights resulted in the killing of any Germans."

Town Many Centuries Old.

Dinant, which had a population of about 8,000, dated back to the sixth century. The town was picturesquely situated beneath limestone cliffs near the river Meuse. The cliffs were surrounded by the walls of an old fortress, much decayed through neglect, reared to defend the town against approach by river. Dinant frequently has been the scene of warfare. In 1468 Duke Philip the Good besieged the town and when he was about to take it, he was surprised by three days and then set it on fire. Found in two, 800 of the inhabitants were killed. The town was rebuilt, although ill, witnessed the executions from the tower on which he was carried. The town was rebuilt by Charles the Bold, Philip's son, but again was sacked and burned in 1554 by the French.

The principal building of historic interest was the Church of Notre Dame, built in the thirteenth century. The town was the center of manufactures of metallic wares, glass, paper and leather.

Wield Brand at Tremonde.

A dispatch to the Telegraph from Antwerp gives an official communication issued there last night. It says: "The Germans, who have finally captured Tremonde after prolonged fighting and heavy losses, have now voluntarily evacuated the city after destroying its fortifications and burning the major portion of the town."

"The abandonment of Tremonde is explained by the fact that the Germans were being cut off from their main forces."

A dispatch from Antwerp to the Havas Agency in Paris states the Germans also blew up bridges over the River Escout to the north, seeming to renounce for the moment their intrusion into the country of the Walloons. Afterward they directed an attack, the dispatch says, against the southwest front portion of the Antwerp army and were repulsed with great losses.

Says Zele Also Was Pillaged.

Describing the burning of Tremonde by the Germans, the Chronicle's Ghent correspondent says: "By Monday the blaze had assumed gigantic proportions and by Sunday eve not a house stood upright. This has been verified at Zele, where there are thousands of refugees from Tremonde."

CHRISTMAS SHIP IDEA GROWS IN WASHINGTON

about the Christmas ship and are making their plans to aid in filling it to its uttermost capacity with remembrances for the girls and boys who otherwise would go Christmasless.

Will Help the Cause.

And Washington's kiddies are not lagging behind; they are telling the story, even though they have not heard of it, that they mean to share their Christmas with those others who, because of the war, are left fatherless and in many, many cases, even homeless.

The Star will receive contributions of cash or gifts to be sent on the Christmas toy ship, and will acknowledge receipt of such gifts in its columns.

HEARS EMPEROR'S DEAD

London Weekly Declares That Francis Joseph Passed Away Twelve Days Ago.

LONDON, September 8, 3:35 p.m.—The African World, a weekly publication, has received information through what it regards as a reliable Austrian source to the effect that the Austrian emperor, Francis Joseph, died twelve days ago.

The news of the emperor's death was suppressed in Austria-Hungary, the paper says, on account of the dangerous internal situation.

NO MEDIATION IN SIGHT.

Warring Nations Fail to Accept Offer, Says Bryan.

Secretary Bryan said after the cabinet meeting today that no intimations had been received from any of the warring nations of Europe of any likelihood of acceptance of President Wilson's offer of mediation at this time.

Mr. Bryan denied Germany had indicated any desire for peace.

Capt. Hansen Hiken, nephew of Henry G. Hiken of A. Schumacher & Co., agents of the North German Lloyd line in Baltimore, has been killed in battle. The news of the emperor's death was suppressed in Austria-Hungary, the paper says, on account of the dangerous internal situation.

THE EVENING STAR

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THIS COUPON AND 10 CENTS when presented at THE STAR OFFICE, 11th and Pennsylvania avenue n.w., entitles the bearer to a sixteen-page bound Atlas of Europe, with large colored maps, size 12x16 inches, showing every part of the territory involved in the great European war.

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